THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 43. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :—
Miss N. L. Smyth,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Saturday, Jan. 9th, 3 p.m.—Poster Parade starting from 20 Railway St., Poplar.
8 p.m.—Lecture Hall, 68 Holloway Road (Highbury Station)—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on "Women and War."
Sunday, Jan. 10th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mrs. Bouvier and others.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bouvier.
Monday, Jan. 11th, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Salmon Lane, Poplar-Mrs. Walker
8.30 p.m.—Lesbia Rd—Mrs. Feek.
Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 8 p.m.—**Public Meeting Poplar Town Hall—Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Ayrton Gould and others.**
Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Miss Harbutt.
Thursday, Jan. 14th, 3 p.m. — Deacon's Vestry—Members' Debate.
8 p.m.—Knapp Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd—Mrs. Schlette.
8 p.m. — Women's Hall, Bow Choir Practice.
Friday, Jan. 15th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall.—Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Canning Town—Beckton Rd.—Miss Feek.
8 p.m.—Bow Baths Public Meeting—Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Scurr and others.
Sunday, Jan. 17th, at 8 p.m.—The Women's Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Drake.

FUTURE FIXTURES.

Friday, Jan. 22nd, 8 p.m. — Brotherhood Church, Southgate Road, Kingsland, N. —Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Walker.
Sunday, Jan. 24th, 3 p.m.—Joint Demonstration, Trafalgar Square—E.L.F.S., Freedom League, Northern Men's Federation, United Suffragists.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

In the State of Oregon where women have recently won the vote the Legislature has passed a law making it a punishable offence to employ women at wages which are "inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain them in health."

What a splendid step onward this is! When shall *we* make this necessary provision which is far more urgently necessary in this country than anywhere in America?

But all the American States are not yet Suffrage States and all the American citizens are not yet ready for so far reaching a reform. Therefore the Oregon law has not been allowed to pass on to the Statute book unquestioned. The United States Supreme Court has held it up and is considering whether the law is "constitutional." This makes the women workers all the more determined to get the vote in every State, in order that they may bring the pressure of political power to bear in the Supreme Court as well as in the States.

UNFIT FOR MEN.

The *Australian Woman Voter* reports that the *Argus* accused Miss Adela Pankhurst of pruriency, because, as the representative of the Women's Political Association, which watches cases for unprotected children, she remained at her post in the Benall Supreme Court during the trial of men for offences against little girls. The children were obliged to give evidence in a court of men, but, since certain men "retired from the court" overcome by the "unpalatable evidence," the *Argus* is of opinion that Miss Adela Pankhurst ought to have retired too.

Lady James, president of the Women's Service Guild of West Australia, telegraphed to Miss Pankhurst :—"Women's Service Guild congratulates you on stand in not deserting court whilst cases against children being tried."

The proceedings in one of the cases in question were such that the W.P.A. decided to submit a report of it to the Premier.

We urgently need more money to find work for more unemployed women.

HOW THE CABINET COMMITTEE'S SCALE WORKS OUT.

Suppose a family is composed of a man and wife and five children, four being still of school age and having meals at school, and one being at work earning 5s. The sum worked by the almoner, interpreting the instructions strictly, is as follows:—Maximum relief for man and wife with four dependent children, 20s. Deduct earnings of boy at work (5s.), deduct 6d. a week for each child having school meals (2s.) Relief to be given is then 20s.—5s.—2s.—13s.

Thus it is apparently assumed that a boy at work lives on air, and devotes all the money he earns to supporting his brothers and sisters. It is obvious that the more wage-earning boys and girls there are in a family, the worse off that family is likely to be. It would be unfair to count all sons and daughters living at home as dependents, allowing them only a child's 1s. 6d. for subsistence, and deducting their wages in allotting relief; but to reckon their earnings in the total family income and to leave them out when it is a question of the number of mouths to feed is either carelessness of the grossest kind, or else incredible meaness.

A bricklayer, out of work through the War, was in the habit of earning about 30s. There are three children, two of whom used to work but have lost their work through the War. The Local Committee recommended relief, but in the meantime the husband was offered work by the Central Unemployed Body. He said he would take the work but had not yet been sent for. When the wife presented herself for relief at Bow Baths the relief was refused.

A man with a wife and four children to keep, working short time through the War, and now earning only 8s., moved from one house to another in Bow. In doing so he removed from one ward to another. He had been receiving relief from the Prince of Wales's fund. He notified the change of address to his visitor on the Ward Committee, and the chairman of the Ward Committee communicated with the almoner at the Baths, in order that the relief might be given. This was done, but the next week no arrangements had been made, and although his wife, who went to the Baths for the relief, explained the whole matter to the almoner, she got nothing.

A man, now earning 17s. a week for three days' work, earned 34s. before the War. There are five children, none of whom are earning. One who is 15 has just come out of the hospital. They get four shilling tickets in relief.

A man earned 8s. for two days' work. He has six children and was given seven shilling tickets.

A man with a wife and six children, two of whom are earning low wages, was recommended the full scale of relief, 20s., by the Ward Committee, and, without any change having taken place in his circumstances, the relief was reduced to 17s. by the almoner at Bow Baths, on January 1st.

Another man has three children, age seven, five and two years. He was doing odd jobs and not earning much when War broke out. He joined the army, and was invalided out of the service after some weeks. He registered on November 3rd, but heard nothing from the Prince of Wales's fund. The family has pawned and sold everything. He is told that he is not eligible for relief.

A woman was given 6s. worth of relief tickets. She had earned 1s. 9d. that week, bringing her income up to 7s. 9d. Before the War she had earned regularly 9s. a week. She could hardly live on that. Why cut it down?

Another man earned 25s. up to the declaration of War, when he lost his work. He now earns 17s. He receives 3s. 6d. on account of his son being in the army. He has a wife and four young children at school. On January 1st, at Bow Baths, he was refused any further relief, because the 3s. 6d. from his son and 17s. that he earns brings up the total income to 20s. 6d. If the 3s. 6d. that he gets from his son had been money from a friendly society it would not have been counted, and he would have got the full 20s.!

The Nation shows but scant consideration to the soldiers' parents.

OUR TREASURER.

OUR FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

MORE WANTS.

For the Poplar Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street we still need some more furniture both for the Club and for nurse's rooms. Tables, cupboards, chairs, fenders, fire irons and a couch are specially wanted. What friend will give us these?

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

Keep the Votes for Women flag flying!

Come to demand Votes for Women now!

Come to stand up for the Soldier's wife and mother!

Demand the abolition of police supervision and pensions of £1 a week for the mother and 5s. a week for each child.

Come to protest against the State regulation of vice. Remember Josephine Butler. Has she lived in vain.?

Come to demand work for those who are unemployed through the War!

Come to demand a living wage of 5d. an hour for women employed on all work subsidised by Government funds, or working for Government contractors.

Come to demand for women a voice in averting the horrors of war, and in bringing all wars to an end.

Come to demand a Vote for every woman over 21!

Poplar Town Hall,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12,

At 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss Sylvia PANKHURST
Mrs. DRAKE
AND OTHERS.

Bow Baths Hall,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15,

At 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss Sylvia PANKHURST
Councillor BANKS
Mrs. J. SCURR
Mrs. SCHLETTE
AND OTHERS.

Brotherhood Church,

SOUTHGATE ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22,

At 8 p.m.

Trafalgar Square

GREAT JOINT DEMONSTRATION

Sunday, January 24,

At 3 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

SYLVIA PANKHURST
GEORGE LANSBURY
Mrs. HUNTER, a Soldier's Wife
BEN TILLETT
H. W. NEVINSON
Mrs. DRAKE
Mrs. WALKER
Miss NINA BOYLE and others.

WOMEN! JOIN THE
East London Federation of the Suffragettes —
WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name.....

Address.....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St. Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 43.—Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

A SCARBOROUGH CHRISTMASTIDE.

The sky and sea were a leaden grey, the wind piercing cold. The big tawdry amusement "palaces" on the front had been scarred and battered by the German shells. The iron columns were twisted and broken, and the brickwork behind had fallen away. The glass was all smashed, and the pictures on the walls within were scarred and dimmed by the blustering wintry weather and riddled with holes. The little steep streets that lead from the foreshore into the town, were barred with curious wire entanglements—numbers of great stakes driven into the ground and a mass of strong barbed wire, passing around and across them, and tangled about within. At many points, in addition to the entanglements, high barriers had been made of sacks filled with sand, with a row of loop-holes for the guns.

The woman who opened the door of one of the larger houses on the sea front, in the old part of the town, seemed blue with cold, and weary and wind-blown, as though she had spent the night out in the storm.

She gazed at us, all startled, when we asked for lodgings, as though we had been demanding something strange. "We thought you let rooms," we said. She hesitated, and then, as though with difficulty, began to explain. She had promised to hold herself in readiness to receive any ship-wrecked seamen who might be saved from drowning. "I've been up all night with them. Some of them's gone, some of them's still here." She was leading us through the house and showing us the rooms as she told the story. "We have to put them in hot blankets as soon as they come."

"But there isn't likely to be another wreck so soon," we protested." She answered dully: "There were three yesterday, and two the day before." Then she pointed through the window to the numerous boats out in the Bay, and told us that all of these were mine sweepers, trying to clear away the deadly explosive mines left by the German ships that had come to bombard the town. Every now and then a mine-sweeper, or some other vessel, would strike a mine and be blown up.

Finally, it was agreed that we should stay with her, on condition that we would find other lodgings if another accident should occur.

Barely an hour had passed before the daughter of the house rushed in and briefly told us: "Another boat's blown up. You'll have to go."

We hurried out. Groups of be-shawled women had gathered, and were looking out to sea. "They've landed some at that slip," a woman said, and pointed to where (at the point where the herrings are usually brought ashore) a small dingy brown steamer was anchored at the quay side, with a little cluster of people looking down on her.

"A motor car's gone off with one—he was covered with a white sheet," a woman said, and even as she spoke another car dashed away. An old woman came by us wailing: "He was a young man with black hair, with thick black hair. His head was all smashed in."

The groups of people passed about us awe struck, gazing out to sea from the breakwater, looking across at the little steamer under shaded hands. They had no impulse to push and crowd about her. Less than a dozen walked to the end of the slip, although there was nothing to prevent them doing so.

We were directed to a little house near by, the front door of which opened right on to the foreshore. A sailor, in his blue jersey, was sitting by the fire.

His wife was too troubled to know if she could take us in to lodge with her. She talked to us for a long time before she could make up her mind. She spoke of the bombardment. It was terrible, the awful noise, so loud, so fearfully loud, she thought she must go mad. A lady, who "not five days before was singing at this Bethel here," was helping an old lady down into the cellar when she was struck on the back of the neck and killed. Children were killed—many people were injured. The people did not know what would happen. They could not settle down to ordinary life. Her husband was not allowed to go out to his fishing because of the mines. It was better so. He was safer with her at home. She had a son in the Navy and a son-in-law on a mine sweeper. She did not know if they would ever come home again.

It had been a hard year. The visitors had all cancelled their engagements to take lodgings when War broke out. If they had only paid a little for the rooms they had booked it would have helped the Scarborough people; but no, they had been made to do that by the big hotels; but the women who took visitors into their little homes had had to go without. She couldn't understand the War. She couldn't understand why Scarborough was unprotected—why there were no guns. "Cleverer people than us knows about it," she said, "but we know nothing. The War's nothing to us—we didn't want it. Cleverer people than us knows what it's for."

So she went on, and then at last, having grown used to us, she said that we might stay.

Later her daughter talked with us. The noise of the bombardment was indescribable; it had terrified her inexpressibly; it had seemed to last for years. For nights afterwards people could not sleep, and had sat up afraid to go to bed. They were always expecting it to begin again; everyone now had a bundle ready made up to fly away. But how little one could carry in a bundle! One could not afford to move one's home, and one's living was there in Scarborough. One widow woman she knew had a boarding house that was completely smashed and shattered. That was all that she had to live by. When would it be built up again? Was much being done to relieve distress? She didn't think so, and, laughing a little bitterly, said: "They're always wanting women to do knitting for nothing." A club had been started for soldiers' wives, and several of her friends thought they would like to read the newspapers which, out of their paltry separation allowances, they could not afford to buy. But when they read at the foot of the bill "to keep you out of the public houses" they would not go to the club, and so she said: "They only get bits of rubbish there."

She poured out her thoughts without our prompting. "Oh it was terrible when War began. The streets were full of soldiers jostling up against you, and trying to get you to speak to them—everyone could have got a young man! And they were making the girls drunk. I didn't know we had crowds of girls in Scarborough who would behave like that. But we have hardly any men in Scarborough—they all have to go away to practice their trade. My brothers have gone—they all go. Perhaps it was having so many men wanting to make friends with them that turned their heads: and so many of the girls were out of work. And the men—I suppose they thought when they came to Scarborough they came for a good time. And now they say there are 80 girls in the Workhouse through it, and I know there are eleven from ——— shop.

"People talked about it a lot and they started women 'patrols' but it didn't do any good. They spoke to girls who were with their brothers and men they were engaged to. Some girls I knew were waiting to meet their friends at the Bar Church, and one of the 'patrols' spoke to them, and the clergyman came up and lectured them too, and then the girls brothers and friends came up. They were soldiers and they made the clergyman and the 'patrol' apologise.

It wasn't any use interfering with the girls, but now they don't seem to let the soldiers into the town after about nine at night *and things are quite different again now.*"*

Climbing by winding ways above the town we saw the trenches prepared by the British soldiers, and higher up still the great heaps of stone that had fallen when the old castle walls were shelled. How often I have walked beneath those walls and thought of them as an outworn relic of barbarous past times!

In one of the little terraced houses under the castle I came across a fisher family who remembered me as having lodged with a neighbour seven years before. It was the anniversary of their wedding day and hospitably they asked us in to take plum cake and tea with them. They told me that it was a Yorkshire custom to exchange visits with one's friends on Christmas morning. The wife was a very pretty woman of about forty with the bluest of blue eyes, a little shy and diffident, and ready to let anyone else take the lead. The husband had black eyes and hair and dark skin, darkened by the sun and wind. He wore great gold rings in his ears and looked like an amiable pirate of other days.

They told us, as many others did, that the German battleships came so close to the shore that people feared they would get aground. They thought that they were our own ships till they fired. No one had never seen our own warships come so near.

The fisherman was looking out of his window when the firing began and he called to his wife "It's no good lass, the German's have come!"

Then, he said, he told her to go next door to a woman who had a lot of little children, and see if there was anything she could do to pacify them. She was running to the back door, but he locked it and said: "I'm an Englishman and a Yorkshireman and they'll not make us go the back way." . . . Then he went out and stood at the end of the terrace and looked at them. He was not hit, but he showed us a heavy piece of shell that had fallen close to him.

He told us, as the others did, that the people thought the Germans were going to land. He looked around for the soldiers but they were nowhere to be seen. After the bombardment ceased they got into the trenches and sang a hymn. "They were no better than wooden soldiers" he said.

"What was the use in our British soldiers coming out to be killed" said the wife reprovingly.

An Irish doctor, who visited our landlady that day, told us that he thought the women had been less afraid than the men. He himself had been picking up bits of shell on the beach whilst the firing was going on.

Going through the town one saw everywhere evidence of damage, especially in the neighbourhood of the wireless station where most of the large hotels, shops and boarding houses are.

Before one hotel was a big hole in the ground where a shell had fallen. All the front of the building, even the upper part, was splashed with the mud that had been thrown up, and there were great jagged scars made by bits of bursting shell. One small house in which the mother and children had been killed and only the father had been left, had an entire side broken down and two great holes in the front. In another case three out of four rooms had been wrecked, but no one had been hurt. One big house had a classic portico which had been shattered, and the falling stone had killed the housemaid and the postman at the door. No street seemed to have escaped wholly. In some streets, house after house was conspicuously battered, in others one saw only an occasional jagged hole. Sometimes at first sight, one thought that only the windows had been broken, till from another view point. one saw that the roof had been smashed in or the walls pierced right through.

Returning to our lodging on the sea front, we heard that yet another boat had been blown up. It was very cold and outside the wind blew fiercely. We huddled close around the fire. Someone, a girl or woman, ran quickly past outside, sobbing and crying out indistinguishable words. A few minutes later she passed again and as she came a third time I went out to her and saw that she was about sixteen years of age, wearing a poor dress and without a hat. Now she flung herself against the wall, now leaned her head for a moment upon a window ledge, weeping and wringing her hands and crying, "Oh, Dad, Dad."

As I came up with her, two women met us. They knew her and understood what she said between her sobs better than I. They told me that her father was on one of the mine sweepers out in the bay.

Seeing these women seemed to have calmed her a little, and she rushed off saying she must go to her mother.

Next morning we called at our first lodgings to ask how the landlady had fared, and as we did so we saw sixteen rescued Norwegian mariners leaving the house.

She told us that beside the men who had been rescued, six had been drowned, and that already a third boat since our arrival had been blown up. We heard of yet other accidents during the day. And before we left Scarborough that evening we stood on the breakwater and saw the life-boat going out over the cold grey waves into the gathering dusk.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

*I have only my informants word for it.

That the War has caused exceptional distress amongst women workers is shown by a return of Stepney Distress Committee, which records 325 applications for help as against only 47 last year, and two the year before.

Nurse Hebbes reports that at the North Bow Distress Centre for the quarter ending December 31st, 2,341 free meals have been given to nursing and expectant mothers who have been unable to pay anything, in addition to those who have had 1d. and 2d. dinners, and soup in the evening. One hundred and thirty-one mothers and babies have visited the doctor; 160 babies attend for weekly weighing. Four hundred and fourty-four nurse's visits have been paid to the homes.

COUGH MIXTURE
For the Children
PER 2½d. BOTTLE.
THE CASH DRUG STORES,
224 ROMAN ROAD, E.
(Close to corner of St. Stephen's Road).

GOOD USE FOR VOTES.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, a distinguished American educationalist, has just been re-elected as superintendent of the Chicago Municipal Schools. In Chicago the persons who are appointed by the Mayor as "School Trustees," elect the superintendent of schools, and a number of the present body of school trustees have steadfastly opposed Mrs. Young. They asserted that if the votes of individual school trustees were not to be made public, they could secure the defeat of the popular woman superintendent, and they therefore arranged that the trustees' ballot should be a secret one. But the day before the election they received a letter from the Mayor, who said:—

"I have been recently petitioned by a large number of women's organizations to use my influence with the board of education to secure the election of all officers, including the superintendent of schools, by open ballot. The reasons given for this request seem sound to me.

"It seems to me that no good purpose can be served by secretly balloting for the election of officers of the board of education, and for that reason I would respectfully ask that you give aid in securing an open ballot for all future elections in that body."

The school trustees were virtually compelled to obey the Mayor's request. The vote was therefore taken openly, and Mrs. Young was elected by 15 votes to 5. Some of the trustees objected that the "open ballot" had made it impossible for them to express their real convictions, but the *Chicago Herald* said:—

"Between the real convictions of men afraid to express them in public, in discharge of a sworn official duty, and the unreal convictions full publicity will cause them to assume, give us the latter every time!"

The American *Woman's Journal* rightly says:—

"*If women could not vote for Mayor of Chicago, it is easy to understand what would have happened to their petitions. However desirous Mayor Harrison himself may have been to retain Mrs. Young, such an experienced politician would hardly have undertaken to bring a strong and recalcitrant school board into line without the backing of voters.*

"*It is already evident that no one can be elected Mayor of Chicago next spring who is not popular with the women voters, and Mayor Harrison understood. The women have again saved to Chicago the foremost school superintendent of the country.*"

But what has made Mrs. Ella Flagg Young so popular as superintendent of the Chicago schools? It is the work that she has done. Firstly, she noticed that the children who, when she was appointed at the beginning of the school year in September, looked rosy and well, were pale and tired by June. She determined to alter this. She decided that every school-room in Chicago should have sunshine during every possible hour of the day, and that, as the American sunlight is very strong, there should be divided curtains to the windows, in order that the light might be regulated. Even more important, she set herself to gain proper ventilation for the children, and she re-organised the cooking system, in order that the school meals might be good.

She made up her mind that the children should be happy as well as healthy during their school life, and began by re-organising the gymnastic system, in order that there should be two kinds of training—one for recreation, which one of her critics has called "de-natured dancing," and one for exact training and strengthening of the muscles. She saw that curvature of the spine was developing amongst many children in the middle grades, and made a rule that the children should no longer be kept sitting for many hours in the same position. She abolished long evening lessons, and seeing that about the fifth grade the majority of children left school, tired of books, she started industrial, constructive, and vocational work in certain schools, and allowed the children to choose whether they would take these new special courses. She also transformed the evening schools, and started summer schools, and appointed women deans to extend the social life of the schools, and opened social centres in some of the school houses.

She also solved the salary troubles of the teachers and freed them from bureaucratic control. She decided to give them an opportunity to teach the subjects for which they cared specially at least once a week. She organised 72 teachers' councils, where they might put forward their ideas for improving the school life. These councils are held twice a year, and appoint delegates for bringing their views before the superintendent. Margaret MacMillan is as great an educational reformer as Mrs. Flagg Young, but our country refuses to give as great an opportunity.

HOW VOTES FOR WOMEN WORK.

The women of Illinois have the vote, and Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara suggested that they should elect representatives from all parts of the State, and hold a Women's "Legislature," to be conducted on the same lines as the real State Legislature, Bills being introduced, debated, amended, and passed or rejected in the usual form.

The suggestion was agreed to, and the Lieutenant-Governor opened the "Legislature."

The minutes of the Women's "Legislature," together with the full text of the Bills passed, will be included in the Illinois Senate Welfare Commission, which will be discussed in full by the State Legislature.

When powerfully organised women, as in Chicago, are ready to back up their demands with votes, the State Legislature can hardly deny them.

Would that we British women had the same power! The women of Illinois will be getting things done whilst we go hammering on at the shut door.

An inquiry was held recently into the wages of women in the city of New York by the State Factory Investigation Commission. Dr. Howard Woolston who was director of the Commission reported that to live decently in New York, a girl or woman must have nine dollars a week. Yet out of 15,000 women industrial workers in New York, 8,000, rather more than half, got only six and a-half dollars a week during their busy season. To bring the scale of wages up to nine dollars in the big New York shops would necessitate an addition of one-third of one per cent. to the selling price of the goods; that is to say, 6s. 8d. on every £100.

This slight addition ought surely to be made at once, but no doubt it will wait until the women of New York get the vote like their sisters in other states.

DENIED THEIR BIRTHRIGHT.

That our legislators still regard the wife as a mere adjunct to the husband is amply proved (if proof were needed!) by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act which came into operation on January 1st, 1915. Until 1870 a woman retained her nationality whomever she might marry. From 1870—1914 she acquired the nationality of her husband and retained it even after his death, so that the English widow of an Italian, for instance, although she might never have been out of England in her life, although she had paid rates and taxes and contributed by her labour to the wealth of this country, would remain legally an "Italian" to her death and could not qualify, however poor and old she might be, for an Old Age Pension. The Act which has now come into force slightly improves this position, but does not recognise the full rights of women as individuals. A woman marrying an alien becomes herself an alien, but on her husband's death, or the dissolution of the marriage, she may become a "naturalised" British subject without necessarily qualifying by five years residence in British Dominions as other "aliens" have to do. If on the other hand a British subject becomes naturalised in a foreign country, his wife may by a declaration retain her British nationality.

Mme. Thoumaian, a letter from whom appeared in our columns recently, is a Swiss married to an Armenian. Because the Armenians to their distress have been dominated by Turkey they are treated as alien enemies. Madame Thoumaian is not either an Armenian or a Turk, she is moreover a well-known pacifist of many years standing, yet she has been arrested and heavily fined for failing to register herself as an alien enemy. It is now announced that Amenians are no longer to be considered as alien enemies and it is probable that Mme. Thoumaian's fine may be remitted, but the unjust position that a woman must accept her husband's nationality and forego her own, whether she will or no, continues as before.

GOOD NEWS.

We are informed by the Authorities concerned that the Cardiff Military order, under which notices to certain women to remain in doors between the hours of 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., has been withdrawn and that the women who were imprisoned under it have been released. Also that the part of the town in which there is reason to believe that soldiers might get into mischief has been put "out of bounds." This we submit is the wiser course which should have been adopted from the first. It is imperative however that a uniform policy should be adopted for the whole country in regard to this question for it is rumoured that similar methods to those just adandoned in Cardiff are still being employed elsewhere.

We must again reiterate our demand that the Army authorities shall make themselves responsible for the decent behaviour of the troops under their control and that to this end they shall supply such discipline and means of recreation as may be necessary.

The women we insist must be dealt with by the civil law on equal terms with men, and must only be punished for offences which are punishable in men. The civil authorities must see to it that women are not driven into irregular courses through the impossibility of gaining a living wage.

A SCAPEGOAT.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, ostensibly passed to protect women, is almost entirely used for the punishment of women. At our office we receive newspaper cuttings of cases tried under this Act, and almost every one of these records the conviction of some woman. On one of the last days of the old year, Sarah Hemingway, an old woman of 73 years of age, living near Dewsbury, was summoned because some of her lodgers, as the solicitor put it, "had got out of hand," and had used their rooms for disorderly purposes. The old woman got rid of the lodgers as soon as she was able, and at the time of the prosecution they had left the house. She protested that she did not intend to take in any more lodgers, but she was fined 40s. and costs. As she had nothing but her old age pension to live on, it is, of course, obvious that she could not pay, and had to go to prison! Everyone knows that there are numbers of Piccadilly and other expensive flats used for immoral purposes, but the landlords of these places are never prosecuted!

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

At the E.L.F.S. First Annual Conference which was held in Bow Baths on January 4th, the report, published in that week's DREADNOUGHT, was unanimously adopted with some slight additions. The constitution was amended as follows:—

1. That the E.L.F.S. Central Committee consist of:—
   (i) The Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Financial Secretary and six representatives elected at the Annual Conference to represent the Federation as a whole
   (ii) Representatives of the branches, each branch of 25 members to have one representative and every branch of more than 50 members to have two representatives.
2. That if a general representative resign, a substitute may be co-opted by the Committee.
3. That if a branch representative resign a substitute be elected at the next meeting of that branch, after it has been announced in the DREADNOUGHT and at a branch meeting.
4. That the Finance Committee consist of the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Financial Secretary, and that the Finance Committee have power to appoint, and if necessary to dismiss, organisers.
5. That the minimum subscription to the Federation be 1d. month, to be called for by officers of the Federation or members appointed to do so.
6. That any matter which it is desired shall be discussed by the Federation as a whole shall be notified to the Hon. Secretary, three days before the General Meeting at which it is to be brought up.
7. That the words on the membership card "to secure the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as men" be altered to "to secure the vote for every woman over 21."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was re-elected as Hon. Secretary, without a contest. Mrs. Haverfield was re-elected as Hon. Treasurer and Miss Norah Smyth as Hon. Financial Secretary, without a contest.

Out of the large number who were nominated, the following were elected as members of the General Committee. They are placed in the order of the number of votes which they obtained:

Mrs. W. Lansbury
Mrs. Drake
Mrs. Moore
Mrs. Walker
Miss McKay
Mrs. Watkins

The six who secured the highest votes of those who were not elected were:—

Mrs. Parsons
Miss Jenkins
Mrs. Payne
Mrs. McCheyne
Mrs. Dove Wilcox
Mrs. Schlette

Resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for the immediate enfranchisement of every woman over 21, and sending greetings to Suffragist comrades abroad.

Branches must elect their representatives at their next meetings.

MORE MILK.

The heavy cost of keeping up our Milk for Mothers and Babies, our Restaurants and all our other relief work, is causing us great anxiety. We are therefore arranging for TWO EAST LONDON RELIEF DAYS in the East End, on the first Saturday and first Sunday in February, i.e. the 6th and 7th.

The following members and friends have already volunteered to help at hours and pitches given below. Other friends please promise to collect at other times and places.?

BOW DISTRICT.

SATURDAY—Miss Manicom, Captain.

Miss Hayday and Miss Leary, Bow Road (District Railway) 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Gallop, corner of Grove Road and Roman Road, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Simmonds, Hackney Station, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY—Miss Manicon, Captain.

Miss Hayday and Miss Leary, outside the People's Palace, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Mrs. Clark, Bow Road Station, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Marks and Miss Watts.

POPLAR DISTRICT.

SATURDAY—Mrs. Drake, Captain.

Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, outside Green's School, 1 p.m. Miss White and Mrs. Allen, outside Sailors' Rest, East India Dock Road, Miss Adams, Millwall, 1 p.m.

SUNDAY—Mrs. Bird, Captain.

Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, East India Dock Gates, morning, Miss C. Lagsding and Miss C. Dent, outside the Picture Palace opposite Blackwall Tunnel, 6 p.m.

WEST HAM.

SATURDAY—Mrs. Parsons, Captain.

Two friends, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Penn and Miss Greenleaf, Stratford Empire, 6 p.m. Miss Brown and Miss Tighe, Boleyn Picture Palace, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY—Mrs. Parsons, Captain.

Miss Penn and Miss Greenleaf door to door collection. Two friends, St. Andrew's Church, morning; St. Cedd's, afternoon. Miss Leggett, Beckton Rd. corner 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

Temporary Assistant Organiser:
MISS MANICOM, 321 Roman Road.

Will members be sure to come to the members' meeting on Friday? Names are wanted for collecting on Milk Days—the first Saturday and Sunday in February. Members are also asked to give a little time to the stall in Roman Road, on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Savings Bank will be held on Friday evenings, members can begin at once. A meeting will be held at Bow Baths on January 25th. Chalking parties will be formed on Friday evening, to advertise this meeting. Please keep January 24th free as we want as many members and friends as possible to attend the Trafalgar Square meeting. The E.L.F.S. must make a good show.

Dreadnoughts **sold two weeks ending Jan. 3, Bow 182.**

Distributed—Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Harmsworth, 50; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100. Mrs. Knudson, 175.

BROMLEY.

Good meeting held at 53 St. Leonard Street on the 5th, Mrs. Bouvier gave a very interesting address. Will each member try and bring a friend with her next Tuesday week, so as to make Bromley meetings a big success, when we hope to discuss the Coal and Savings Clubs. Don't forget the Poplar Town Hall meeting *next* Tuesday.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
DREADNOUGHT *Secretary*, Mrs. BIRD.

Miss Benningfield, Miss Lagsding and Miss Dent very kindly helped with the milk during the Christmas holidays. Our best thanks to them.

The restaurant was closed for a week and it was very gratifying to see how pleased our customers were when we reopened. Young and old said they were glad to see us back again. The milk had been served all through, as *babies must not go without their milk at any time.* So will anyone *please* take a collecting box outside the factories on payday to help us to pay for it?

The sale of clothes usually held on Mondays at 6 p.m., will commence again on the 18th January, as the children's party is on the 11th.

Branch meetings on Sunday evenings are now in full swing again. Will each member try to bring a friend and make this a new year resolution? The Friday afternoon meetings are for women only; a cup of tea is served at this meeting, and we shall be pleased to welcome some more mothers—you may bring your babies. There is always a good speaker who will help us to understand how the future of the race is bound up in this question of Votes for Women. Different speakers each week. All are welcome to the Tuesday evening meetings for men and women.

Now as to paper selling, people are willing to buy, but we have not enough sellers. You have not much time, but one regular hour each week would soon work up a good pitch. Who will volunteer for the Dock Gates on Sunday morning, or outside the factories on Saturday dinnertime? Perhaps you will let us have suggestions, but do help as well!

202 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Jan. 2nd.—two weeks. Mrs. Schlette 106, Miss Lagsding 74 and one set.

Miss Di Benningfield gave two dressed dolls, baby garments and 2s. subscription.

PLEASE NOTE.

There will be a working party for canvassing, chalking, billing, etc., for Poplar members, every Tuesday evening, to start from 20 Railway Street at 8 p.m., beginning January 19th. Mrs. Allen will be the captain.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

A special New Year's Social will be held in the Argyle Hall, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, N., on Friday, January 15th, from 7 to 11 p.m. Tickets 6d. each, including refreshments. One ticket admits bearer and friends. Good music, recitations, sketches, games and dancing. All members and sympathisers are asked to attend this Social as we are hoping to make it a great success, as that will give a big impetus to our North London campaign.

The Secretary wishes all the members a happy New Year, and trusts that it will bring Votes for Women. Let us all realize that we too "are fighting for a worthy cause" and determine that "we will not lay down the sword until that purpose is achieved!"

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. BONARIUS, 89 Wyke Road.

Members of the R.S.P.U. wish to thank everyone who supported the Joint Social in aid of the E.L.F.S. Milk Fund and hope that they will have yet more support in repeating such an entertainment at an early date.

Members of the E.L.F.S. should at once join the Savings Club. Those who wish to do so should apply for contribution cards to the Club Secretary at the next branch meeting.

The Photograph of our Canning Town milk centre which we published last week was by Miss Muriel Darton, 2 Ravenstone Road, Hornsey, N.

THE NEW YEAR PARTIES.

More than 1,500 children were packed into Bow Baths for the E.L.F.S. Children's Party in Bow. Popular songs were sung in chorus by the children, and they watched rather than listened to a play kindly presented by Janet Steer. Miss Evelyn Sharp, who had come to tell the promised fairy tales, was obliged, laughingly, to give up the attempt, for the din from 1,500 pairs of lungs was deafening, and one cannot tell fairy stories through a megaphone! But all could see and enjoy Miss Neva Ashbee's pretty dancing. Tea and cakes, passed along the rows as they sat, were followed by the giving of presents from Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett's magnificent Christmas Trees, and as each child was loaded with a toy, a cracker, and a garment, he or she passed out of the door, there to wait, as often as not, till some still smaller child joined him, and all could set out through the dark streets for home.

Many thanks to Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett and the many friends who for weeks past have been sending us presents of toys, garments, cakes, and sweets.

In the evening the New Year's Party for members and their friends took place. A splendid concert was arranged by Miss Murray Clark.

Mrs. McCheyne and Mrs. Mantle ably conducted the refreshments for both entertainments, and with many other friends worked till they almost dropped.

Miss Phillips and Miss Smyth were the only two who remembered to come in "fancy dress"—Miss Phillips, in a red cap of Liberty, came knitting as Madame Lafarge, Miss Smyth as "Grandmamma," both received prizes—to the great amusement of everyone.

The Herald League Band, conducted by Mr. Broadbear, kindly played for us both afternoon and evening.

CAROLLING FOR THE E.L.F.S.

BY MISS L. MACDONNELL.

Have you ever spent a Christmas Eve morning at Covent Garden?

If not, you have missed something wonderful.

Two o'clock and we arrive. The cold, dark morning gives place to the glimmering light of the Market-place. Four soldiers are standing (locked out from their over-crowded club), knocking their feet on the curb. Presently, sounds, faint at first, reach the air—

"Onward Christian Soldiers
Marching on to War
With the Cross of Jesus going on before."

Louder and louder it gets—

"We are not divided
All one body, we,
One in faith and doctrine, one in Charity."

That reaches them! No need for us to worry about not having enough collectors.

Four soldiers with collection tins march slowly up the flower aisles. Be-cloaked and hooded figures, with old Christmas lanterns, bring up the rear, chanting in low voices the beautiful battle hymn.

Men from the fruit market come and make requests for us to go and sing our blessing for them. We go.—Our soldiers go with us. The crowd grows.—All the market is alive to our presence, and we are glad that it was for what we symbolised they welcomed us. Not for what any of us happened to be.

Christmas Eve night, and we visit Westminster—that place of struggle and success for us—struggle and failure for many others! We go outside a soldiers' home. We hear a voice full of emotion saying: "Will you come in and sing to us? We go to the War to-morrow."

We step inside the warm hall, where many soldiers are seated, drinking tea and coffee. They are not talking, they are drinking and eating their frugal fare in almost complete silence.

After we had been all entertained to refreshments by them, they saluted us, exchanged "God speed," and we passed out between soldiers drawn up at the salute.

We shall never forget it!

Every copper dropped into our boxes was not a mere copper, it was a wish, carried from the giver to the receiver, of comradeship, goodwill, and sister and brotherhood that will bear fruit—who knows where?

WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP THE "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT" IN 1915.

You know that no one could read the "Woman's Dreadnought" every week without learning to understand us and wanting to help us. Therefore—

Will you get one more regular subscriber to our paper each week?
Will you sell a dozen papers each week?
Will you also get a friend to sell twelve papers each week?
Will you buy some extra copies to give away each week?
Will you arrange for the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT to be placed in a library?
Will you put an advertisement of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT in some other newspaper?
Will you pay a newsagent to display a WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT poster? (This costs £1 to £1 10s. a year, as a rule, but friendly newsagents sometimes agree to do it free.)
Will you get twelve newsagents to stock our paper? Or if you can't do more, try to succeed with one.
Will you sell the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT at every Suffrage meeting in your neighbourhood?
Will you sell our paper at every other meeting in your neighbourhood?
Will you display a WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT poster each week in your window, or in some other prominent place?
Will you tell your fellow workers or the members of any society to which you may belong about our paper?
Will you decide that all the presents that you make in 1915 shall be subscriptions to the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT?

If you have forgotten to send a card to anyone, send a "Dreadnought!" Our paper is always in season!!

OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

The Restaurants at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and 20 Railway Street, Poplar, and the soup centre at 53 St. Leonard Street, Bromley, are proving a great success, and are much appreciated in the districts which they serve. The 2d. charged for a two-course meal (children 1d.) covers the cost of the food, but not that of fuel and service. Financial support is, therefore, needed for this branch of our work, which assists without "pauperising" those who have been hard hit by the War. Gifts of vegetables are also much appreciated.

Miss Lagsding has now undertaken the management of the Railway Street Restaurant, which she is running most successfully.

Who will pay to put us in telephonic communication with our factory?

In Memoriam.

MISS FLORENCE CANNING.

We regret to announce that Miss Florence Canning, who was an early member of the W.S.P.U., and often spoke for the E.L.F.S., died on Christmas Eve. To the last she worked devotedly for our cause, and from her bed, shortly before her death, she sold £2. 12s. 8d. worth of E.L.F.S. toys. E.L.F.S. members and friends tender their deep sympathy to her mother and sister in their great loss.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Our milk bill increases weekly. We urgently need subscriptions towards it; also gifts of:—

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

Dr. Jukes will attend at 400 Old Ford Rd. at 2.30 p.m. on Mondays beginning January 4th., and at 53 St. Leonard St., Thursdays at 2.30 beginning January 7th.

Dr. Royle attends 20 Railway St., Poplar, Monday, 3 to 5 p.m.

Will you send us some money for the babies' milk.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.

Per Miss Gliksten 3.4.9, Anon 2.0.0, Anon 1.2.6, Mrs. Scurr 1.1.0, Mrs. M. Williams 1.0.0, Miss E. Gore Brown 1.0.0, Miss G. Sheddon 1.0.0, Miss Pauline Anderson collected 1.0.0, Miss E Canning 1.0.0, collected at Bow Baths 6.4½d, Miss V Dickinson 5.0, Miss J M Gulland 5.0, S Kirkwood 5.0, Mrs. Spill 5.0, Miss Turner (in memory of Miss Canning) 3.6, Miss M Isaacs collected 1.6, Mrs. Winters (pay envelope) 6d.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS:—

Miss M Buchan 10.0.0, Anon (3.0.0 weekly) 9.0.0, Mrs. Lorsignol 3.0.0, Mrs. and Misses Douglas 3.0.0, H M Mack 3.0.0, per Miss Gliksten 2.12.10. Anon (weekly) 2.12.0, Mrs. Baillie Weaver 2.10.0, R Salveson, Esq., 2.2.0, Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown 2 0.0, E Mc Williams, Esq., 2.0.0, Mrs. A Dilks 2.0.0, Mrs. Holiday 1.1.0, per Miss A L Durham 1.1.0, Miss L. Webster 1.0.0, Mrs. Parr 1.0.0, Uplands, 'Hornsey' (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Durrant (1.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Mrs. H M Hands 1.0.0, Lady Lely 1.0.0, Miss Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, F Freeman Esq., 1.0.0, J C Hughes Esq., 1.0.0, Mrs. Walters 1.0.0, per Miss J Barrowman 1.0.0, Mrs. C R Tollemache 1.0.0, Mme. E. Hall (Yokohama) per E N 1.0.0, Mrs. Page 1.0.0, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett 1.0.0, Mrs. E Foster 16.0, per Miss J Pease 16.0, Miss J Farmer 14.0, Miss N M Smith 12.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0 H Groves, Esq, 10.0, Mr. and Mrs. P Girling 10.0, Mrs. E M Morrison 10.0, Anon per G M 10.0, Miss Bonwick (monthly) 10.0, Miss D H Parkes 10.0, per Lady Sybil Smith 10.0, J Murphy, Esq, 10.0, Mrs. Raisin (monthly) 10.0, Anon 10.0, Mrs. March 10.0, Anon, per Lady Sybil Smith 10.0, Miss Callis 10.0, Mrs. Durrant 10.0, The Misses Smith (monthly) 10.0, Miss H Layton 8.0, Miss Phillips 6.0, Miss Shaboe 5.0, Mr. and Mrs. Ewen 5.0, Miss Coombs 5.0, Miss C I Bagster 5.0, Mrs. Bowker 5.0, Miss M Gulich 5.0, Mrs. A E Barfield 5 0, Mrs. Wilkinson 5.0, Miss L Hilyer 5.0, J E Wade, Esq, 5.0, Mrs. Granger's Club (2.6 weekly) 5.0, A Well-wisher (Whitstable) 5.0, Miss Jessie M Gulland 5.0, Miss R Farmer 3.0, Nurse Evans 5.0, Miss Lancaster 5.0, Mrs. M M Hulme 5.0, Mrs. Lewis 5.0, Miss Burgess 5.0, Miss M Abbott (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Daubin 5.0, Miss M. Hay 5.0, Mrs. Gulland, 5.0, Mrs. W Lansbury 5.0, H Smalley, Esq, 5.0, Miss E Pearson 4 6, Misses Bellamy and Saunderson 4.6, Miss I Jones (2.0 weekly) 4.0, A White, Esq, 4.0, Mlle. Hortense Solberg 3.c, S J (Christian Commonwealth) 3.0, Mr. Chandler 3.0. Cuckoo (weekly) 3.0, Anon 2.8, Miss Richmond 2.6, A B 2.6, J N W Douglas 2.6, Miss K Evans 2.6, Miss Haburn 2.6, Miss A Dinkley 2.6, H E Read, Esq, 2.6, Miss E E Kettle 2.6, Miss M Barrett 2.6, A Working Woman 2.6, Mrs. M Sutton 2.0, R P Evans, Esq, 2.0, Mrs. R. Beckett (1.0 weekly) 2.0, Anon 2.0, Mrs. Powles (1.0 weekly) 2.0, Anon 2.0, Miss Setchfield 1.6, Mrs. M E Wheldon 1.0, Mrs. Weir 1.0, A Well-Wisher (Kidderminster) 1.0, Miss Heyser 0.6.

Collected:—Miss Mannicomb 7.1¾, Mrs. McCheyne 6.6, Miss Sharp 6.0, Miss Hetty Watts 5.2½, Mrs. Wood 3.8¼, Miss Fox 3.5¼, Miss M Isaacs 3.2.

CLOTHES.—Mrs. Nobes, Miss Henry, Mrs. Cyril Isherwood, Mrs. Ward-Higgs, Miss E Groom, Mrs. Singer, Miss Florence Landon, Mrs. S D Sieger, The late Miss F M Canning, Miss James, Miss Vibert, Mrs. A W Mill, Mrs. Neal, Hampstead W.S.P.U., Gloucester High School, Miss F Agutter, Miss K Sargent, Miss Anderson, Miss Lowy, Miss Burgess.

TOYS, CAKES, ETC., for Children's Party: Miss Elsa Myers, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Singer, Mrs. Gilliatt, Mrs. W Lansbury, Mrs. Crabbe Mrs. Pascoe, Miss Steward, Mrs. and Misses Neuss, Miss Ancie Goodson, Miss Daisy Morley, Mrs. Rushbrook, Miss Lagsding, Miss Lagsding's Teacher, Mrs. Foster, E.B.S.

LINSEED OIL.—Mrs. Foster.

Will friends please remember our two other Children's Parties?

POPLAR TOWN HALL,
Newby Place, East India Dock Road,
Monday, January 11th, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Buses and trams from Aldgate pass Newby Place.
ALSO
CANNING TOWN PUBLIC HALL,
On Saturday, January 23rd.

We need cakes, toys and garments for these as well as for Bow.

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their offices, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.